

The birds of Pic de Fon Forest Reserve, Guinea: a preliminary survey

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Les oiseaux de la Forêt classée du Pic de Fon, Guinée: un inventaire préliminaire. En 11 jours de travaux sur le terrain dans la Forêt classée du Pic de Fon, Guinée du sud-est, du 27 novembre au 7 décembre 2002, nous avons recensé 233 espèces d'oiseaux, dont 131 dans la zone de haute altitude à 900–1.550 m (08°31'N 08°54'W) et 198 dans la zone de basse altitude à 550–800 m (08°31'N 08°56'W). La protection de huit d'entre elles est d'intérêt mondial (deux observées dans la zone de haute altitude et sept dans la zone de basse altitude), la plus importante étant la Prinia de Sierra Leone *Schistolais leontica*, dont la distribution dans les zones d'altitude d'Afrique de l'Ouest est très limitée. Nous avons trouvé six des 15 espèces à répartition restreinte qui composent la Zone d'Endémisme d'Oiseaux de la forêt de Haute Guinée. Un échantillon significatif des espèces strictement forestières du pays a été rencontré, puisque nous avons identifié 104 des 153 espèces du biome des forêts guinéo-congolaises recensées en Guinée. Sept espèces sont signalées pour la première fois en Guinée: le Grand-duc à aigrettes *Bubo poensis*, le Martinet de Cassin *Neafrapus cassini*, l'Indicateur de Willcocks *Indicator willcocksii*, l'Eurylaime du Cap *Smithornis capensis*, le Bulbul de Baumann *Phyllastrephus baumanni*, l'Agrobate du Ghana *Cercotrichas leucosticta* et le Combassou du Cameroun *Vidua camerunensis*.

The avifauna of Guinea is comparatively poorly known and large areas of the country remain to be surveyed (Robertson 2001a). Previous to the present survey, detailed ornithological studies had been conducted in only two areas in the south-east of the country (Wilson 1990, Halleux 1994). During Conservation International's priority-setting workshop in Elmina, Ghana, in 1999, Pic de Fon Forest Reserve, in south-east Guinea, was thought likely to hold high biotic diversity and the area was identified as a priority for biodiversity assessment (Bakarr *et al.* 2001). A Rapid Assessment Program (RAP) multidisciplinary survey was therefore organised.

As part of this, we carried out field work in the Pic de Fon Forest Reserve from 27 November to 7 December 2002. The reserve lies at the southern end of the Simandou mountain range, a part of the Upper Guinea highlands which extends for 100 km, from Komodou in the north to Kouankan in the south. Created in 1953, the reserve covers c.25,600 ha (thus being the third largest in the Guinée Forestière region) and is situated in the transition between forest and savanna zones, and therefore contains habitat types ranging from rainforest to humid Guinea savanna. It covers an altitudinal range from c.550 m to more than 1,600 m (including the Pic de Fon, the highest

Captions to figures on opposite page

Figure 1. Looking south from Pic de Fon, at 1,400 m (Hugo J. Rainey)

Vue vers le sud du Pic de Fon, à 1.400 m (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 2. View of the Pic de Fon highlands from the lowlands (Hugo J. Rainey)

La zone de haute altitude du Pic de Fon vue à partir de la zone de basse altitude (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 3. View south-east from the Pic de Fon, at 1,400 m (Hugo J. Rainey)

Vue au sud-est du Pic de Fon, à 1.400 m (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 4. Lemon Dove / Pigeon à masque blanc *Aplopelia larvata* (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 5. Sierra Leone Prinia / Prinia du Sierra Leone *Schistolais leontica* (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 6. Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye / Pririt à ventre doré *Dyaphorophya concreta* (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 7. Red-cheeked Wattle-eye / Pririt de Blissett *Dyaphorophya blissetti* (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 8. Black-headed Rufous Warbler / Bathmocerque à capuchon *Bathmocercus cerviniventris* (Hugo J. Rainey)

Figure 9. Green Twinspot / Sénégal vert *Mandingoa nitidula* (Hugo J. Rainey)



Captions are on opposite page

point of the range at 1,656 m and the second highest peak in Guinea) and hence includes montane grassland, a rare habitat type in the Upper Guinea forest block. The range contains some of the highest-grade iron ore in the world and an international mining company is currently conducting exploration activities on four contiguous licensed concessions.

We carried out four days of field work in the highlands at 900–1,550 m (08°31'N 08°54'W) (27–30 November) and seven days in the lowlands at 550–800 m (08°31'N 08°56'W) (1–7 December), at two sites which were c.3.5 km apart.

Nomenclature, taxonomy and sequence follow Borrow & Demey (2001). The gender of species names has been corrected, following David & Gosselin (2002a,b) and *Ploceus superciliosus*, *Lonchura cucullata* and *Lonchura bicolor* have become *Pachyphantes superciliosus*, *Spermestes cucullatus* and *Spermestes bicolor*, respectively, following Fry & Keith (2004).

Methods

The principal method used during this study consisted of observing birds while walking slowly along mining tracks and forest trails. Attempts were made to visit as many habitats as possible, particularly those that appeared likely to hold threatened or poorly known species. However, the difficulty of access to most parts of the forest, due to the steep and rocky slopes, the dense vegetation and the scarcity or absence of paths meant that we were unable to cover large areas. The main habitats at the highland site consisted of grassland on steep, rugged hills and, in ravines, along small streams and in valleys and depressions, forest bordered by bushes and scrub. At the lowland site the majority of the work was carried out in forest on steep hill-sides and, lower down, in forest on level ground. A number of streams ran through the site, bordered by both forest and lower vegetation. Derived savanna covered the area between the lower limit of the forest and the boundary of the reserve. Some areas at the forest edge had been cleared for coffee and cassava cultivation and within the forest on level ground there were banana plantations and some cocoa.

Mist-netting was carried out on six days in all, at both sites. In the highlands mist-nets were set on two days for a total of 13.1 100-m net hours.

They were set in grassland, at forest edge, in forest and across a small forest stream. In the lowlands mist-nets were set over four days for a total of 19.9 100-m net hours. They were set in primary forest (canopy 30–40 m), in low forest (canopy 15–20 m), across two small forest streams and at forest edge. One 12-m canopy net was set at a height of 20 m at the forest edge for 17.5 hours.

Results

We recorded 233 species during our survey. These are listed in Appendix 1, along with an estimate of relative abundance at each of the two sites and the indication of observed breeding evidence. Also indicated are endemism to the Upper Guinea forest block, threat status, membership of biome-restricted assemblages and habitat.

Highlands

In total, 132 species were recorded at this site (Appendix 1), of which two are of global conservation concern (BirdLife International 2004): Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica* is classified as Vulnerable and Emerald Starling *Lamprotornis iris* as Data Deficient. Of the 124 species of the Guinea-Congo Forests biome recorded from the country (Robertson 2001a, this study), 49 (40%) were recorded in the highlands.

In addition, several species were observed that are rare and poorly known in either Guinea or West Africa or both. These include Long-billed Pipit *Anthus similis*, Grey-winged Robin Chat *Cossypha polioptera*, Dusky Crested Flycatcher *Elminia nigromitrata*, Preuss's Golden-backed Weaver *Ploceus preussi*, Green Twinspot *Mandingoa nitidula* and Dybowski's Twinspot *Euschistospiza dybowski*. The distinctive subspecies *henrici* of Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana*, which is restricted to a few highland areas in Sierra Leone and on Mount Nimba, was fairly common in the grasslands. Palearctic migrants from Europe were common in both forest and grassland.

Lowlands

At this site 198 species were recorded (Appendix 1), seven of which are of global conservation concern (BirdLife International 2004). Two of these are classified as Vulnerable (Western Wattled Cuckoo-shrike *Lobotos lobatus* and Yellow-bearded Greenbul *Criniger olivaceus*), three are Near Threatened (Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata*, Black-headed Rufous Warbler

Bathmocercus cerviniventris and Rufous-winged Illadopsis (*Illadopsis rufescens*), whilst two are considered Data Deficient (Baumann's Greenbul *Phyllastrephus baumanni* and Emerald Starling). Of the 125 species of the Guinea-Congo Forests biome occurring in the country (Robertson 2001a, this study), 98 (78%) were found in the lowlands.

Rare or poorly known species included also a forest ibis *Bostrychia raralolivacea*, Blue-headed Bee-eater *Merops muelleri*, Lyre-tailed Honeyguide *Melichneutes robustus*, Grey-winged Robin Chat, Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye *Dyaphorophya concreta*, Dusky Tit *Parus funereus* and Green Twinspot.

At both sites, mist-netting was successful in its aims of finding inconspicuous species that would not otherwise have been observed. In total, 181 individuals of 56 species were caught (Appendix 2). Our capture rate of 5.5 birds per 100-m net hours is relatively high compared to previously reported rates from other West African forests (e.g. Allport *et al.* 1989, Gartshore *et al.* 1995).

Six of the 15 restricted-range species (with a global breeding range of less than 50,000 km²) that occur in the Upper Guinea forests Endemic Bird Area (Fishpool & Evans 2001, Stattersfield *et al.* 1998) were found in the reserve: Western Wattled Cuckoo-shrike, Yellow-bearded Greenbul, Black-headed Rufous Warbler, Sierra Leone Prinia, Sharpe's Apalis *Apalis sharpii* and Rufous-winged Illadopsis. Seven species were recorded for the first time in Guinea (see below).

Notes on selected species

All species new to Guinea (indicated by *) are included. For an explanation of the threat status (VU = Vulnerable; nt = Near Threatened; DD = Data Deficient): see Appendix 1. Status in West Africa is taken from Borrow & Demey (2001).

Ibis sp. *Bostrychia raralolivacea*

One seen by I. Herbing (pers. comm.) at a forest stream at 900 m near the lowland camp. It was not specifically identified but either of the two possible species, which are both rare and local in West Africa, would be new for Guinea.

Lemon Dove *Aplopelia larvata*

One trapped at 570 m in forest with a low canopy (c.15 m). Known from few sites in West Africa,

from Sierra Leone to western Côte d'Ivoire, where it is rare to uncommon.

*Fraser's Eagle Owl *Bubo poensis*

One adult was identified from a rattling call tape-recorded on 6 December in high primary forest. First record for Guinea. Uncommon to fairly common throughout the Lower Guinea forest block.

*Cassin's Spinetail *Neafrapus cassini*

One to three seen on four days at the lowland site. First records for Guinea. This is a locally not uncommon resident with irregular distribution in the rainforest zone in West Africa.

Blue-headed Bee-eater *Merops muelleri*

A pair seen at the forest edge at 570 m; one individual of this pair was subsequently trapped at the same site. Scarce and local in West Africa.

Yellow-casqued Hornbill *Ceratogymna elata* (nt)

Seen on four days in the lowlands. One flock numbered 14 birds; the other observations were of two individuals on each occasion. Previously known from three other sites in Guinea (Robertson 2001a). Remarkably few hornbills of any species were observed throughout the whole survey.

Lyre-tailed Honeyguide *Melichneutes robustus*

One heard displaying daily above gallery forest at 560 m. Previously reported only from Ziama Forest Reserve (Halleux 1994).

*Willcocks's Honeyguide *Indicator willcocksii*

One heard singing in gallery forest at 560 m and another seen at the edge of a forest clearing at 570 m. First records for Guinea. A rare to uncommon forest resident in West Africa.

*African Broadbill *Smithornis capensis*

Five seen and heard displaying in forest at the lowland site. First records for Guinea. A generally scarce to rare resident with a patchy distribution in West Africa.

Rufous-naped Lark *Mirafra africana*

Seen frequently in the grassland and on the mining tracks above 1,300 m. The subspecies in question, *henrici*, is known from only a few highland areas in Upper Guinea (Borrow & Demey 2001). A displaying male was repeatedly seen jumping

vertically c.80 cm off the ground with rattling wings. This behaviour does not appear to have been described previously (Colston & Curry-Lindahl 1986, Keith *et al.* 1992, R. Safford pers. comm.).

Western Wattled Cuckoo-shrike *Lobotos lobatus* (VU)

One male seen foraging in the canopy and sub-canopy at heights of 15–25 m in primary forest near a clearing at c.750 m. Previously only known in Guinea from Zياما Forest Reserve (Halleux 1994, Robertson 2001a)

***Baumann's Greenbul** *Phyllastrephus baumanni* (DD)

One pair heard and seen at the forest edge at c.570 m, where the forest graded into derived savanna. What was presumed to be the same pair was found the next day in a mixed-species flock c.100 m from the original site. First records for Guinea. Until recently there were very few reliable records of it anywhere within its range (Fishpool 2000).

Yellow-bearded Greenbul *Criniger olivaceus* (VU)

A pair seen in a mixed-species flock in primary forest at c.570 m, feeding in the mid-storey at a height of 10–15 m. Previously known only from Zياما and Diécké Forest Reserves (Robertson 2001a).

Lowland Akalat *Sheppardia cyornithopsis*

Three trapped in forest at 570 and 1,350 m and one seen at the former site in a mixed-species flock. This is a relatively high encounter rate for a species that is rarely recorded in West Africa.

***Forest Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas leucosticta*

A pair trapped in low forest (canopy c.15 m) at 570 m. First record for Guinea. This shy species is a scarce forest resident, occurring in West Africa from Sierra Leone to Ghana.

Black-headed Rufous Warbler *Bathmocercus cerviniventris* (nt)

Four singing males and a duetting pair in dense vegetation near small streams at 550–580 m. A presumed female trapped in the territory of one of the four males; its plumage matched the illustration of the immature in Borrow & Demey (2001). Observations of birds in this plumage in the vicin-

ity of singing males (here and in Côte d'Ivoire) lead us to believe that these were actually adult females (*contra* Borrow & Demey 2001, who state that the adult female is probably inseparable from the male). Previously this extremely local species was known only from Zياما (Halleux 1994).

Sierra Leone Prinia *Schistolais leontica* (VU)

At least two and probably three pairs were found at 1,300–1,350 m. One pair was found in large bushes inside gallery forest and a second in low dense bushes at the edge of another patch of gallery forest. Two individuals were trapped on the other side of this forest patch. The face and underparts of one bird (a juvenile?) were slightly paler than those of the other. There are now published records of this species from four sites throughout its restricted range, including only one other site in Guinea: Mount Nimba (Fishpool 2001, Okoni-Williams *et al.* 2001, Robertson 2001a,b, L. D. C. Fishpool pers. comm.).

Dusky Crested Flycatcher *Elminia nigromitrata*

Recorded almost daily in both highland and lowland areas; three also trapped in the lowlands. Generally uncommon in West Africa, but appears to be quite common in south-east Guinea (Halleux 1994, this study).

Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye *Dyaphorophya concreta*

Encountered in both highlands and lowlands; two caught in the lowlands. Generally rare to scarce in West Africa.

Rufous-winged Illadopsis *Illadopsis rufescens* (nt)

Heard singing in primary forest at c.570, 650 and 1,200 m.

Dusky Tit *Parus funereus*

Three together foraging in the canopy of large trees at the edge of a clearing at c.570 m. Generally rare to scarce in West Africa and previously only reported in Guinea from Zياما Forest Reserve (Halleux 1994).

Emerald Starling *Lamprotornis iris* (DD)

A flock of ten in wooded savanna at the Rio Tinto camp (located several km east of the highland site) and one individual in similar habitat at the lowland site.

Preuss's Golden-backed Weaver *Ploceus preussi*

One seen in forest at 1,350 m. Previously reported from Ziama and Diécké Forest Reserves (Wilson 1990, Halleux 1994). Generally scarce and local in West Africa.

Green Twinspot *Mandingoa nitidula*

Two trapped at the forest edge at 1,350 m and 580 m respectively. Uncommon to rare in West Africa.

Dybowski's Twinspot *Euschistospiza dybowski*

Three males trapped at the forest edge at 1,350 m. Uncommon to scarce and local in West Africa.

***Cameroon Indigobird** *Vidua camerunensis*

Four male indigobirds seen at the forest edge at 1,500 m and two other males in savanna at 560 m were identified as this species on the basis of the white bill, pale purple legs and brown flight feathers. Two of its potential host species were found in the reserve: Dybowski's Twinspot and Blue-billed Firefinch *Lagonosticta rubricata*. The status and distribution of this species are imperfectly known due to its similarity with other indigobirds.

Discussion

The total of 233 species recorded at both sites is high in view of both the short study period and in comparison with the total number of *c.*600 species then recorded for the whole of Guinea. This gives an indication of the high quality of the reserve. By comparison, 287 and 141 species have been recorded in Ziama and Diécké Forest Reserves respectively, the two other sites in south-east Guinea that have been studied (Robertson 2001a). After many years of intensive study, 383 species have been found on the Liberian side of Mount Nimba and its surrounding forests (Colston & Curry-Lindahl 1986). The 104 species restricted to the Guinea-Congo Forests biome that we recorded in the reserve constitute 83% of the species of this biome known from Guinea—a high proportion. The large number of species of conservation concern recorded during such a short survey is also indicative of the quality and potential of the forest.

The presence of Sierra Leone Prinia in the highlands was the most important finding of the study. This species is currently only known from three other sites in the world and one of these, Guinean Mount Nimba, is also being prospected

for mineral deposits by a mining company, whilst some of its habitat on the Liberian side of the mountain has already been destroyed by mining. Sierra Leone Prinia seems to be only found in dense vegetation at forest edge and along streams above 700 m (Borrow & Demey 2001, this study). It could be particularly vulnerable to alteration of the higher altitude habitats in Pic de Fon. Although the threat status of this species is currently given as Vulnerable because it has an inferred adult population of fewer than 10,000 individuals which is declining and fragmented, it may perhaps be reclassified as Endangered, as it is likely to have an area of occupancy of less than 500 km² and is known from fewer than six locations (BirdLife International 2000). Even though some mountains in the Upper Guinea region where Sierra Leone Prinia might occur have not yet been surveyed for birds, a fresh review of the conservation status of this species appears desirable.

Very few hornbills, either numbers or species, were encountered in the reserve. Most forest hornbill species have been recorded at the other forest reserves in south-east Guinea (Robertson 2001a). As hornbills are known to be capable of long-distance movements to obtain food (Kemp 1995, Rainey & Zuberbühler in prep.) this absence may be a function of the local phenology of the fruiting trees. Hunting of large mammal species was found to be quite intensive in the forest reserve. Our guide, A. Camara, indicated that hunters also targeted birds and this may partially explain the absence or low density of larger species such as guineafowl and hornbills. Yellow-headed Picathartes *Picathartes gymnocephalus* and Nimba Flycatcher *Melaenornis annamarulae*, two species of conservation concern, were not recorded during the survey. Given the reserve's habitats and their presence at similar sites nearby (Robertson 2001a), however, they may reasonably be expected to occur.

This site qualifies as an Important Bird Area on the basis of the number of threatened species and presence of large numbers of both restricted range and biome-restricted species (Fishpool & Evans 2001).

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Appendix 1. Bird species recorded in Pic de Fon Forest Reserve, 27 November–7 December 2002

Annexe 1. Espèces d'oiseaux observées dans la Forêt classée du Pic de Fon, 27 novembre–7 décembre 2002

			Highland	Lowland	Status	Biome	Habitat
Ciconiidae (1)							
<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Woolly-necked Stork	Cigogne épiscopale		R			a
Threskiornithidae (1)							
<i>Bostrychia rara/olivacea</i>	Ibis sp.	Ibis sp.		R			l
Accipitridae (15)							
<i>Pernis apivorus</i>	European Honey Buzzard	Bondrée apivore		R			a
<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Palm-nut Vulture	Palmiste africain		U			a
<i>Gyps africanus</i>	African White-backed Vulture	Vautour africain		R			a
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African Harrier Hawk	Gymnogène d'Afrique		C			c,a
<i>Circus aeruginosus</i>	Eurasian Marsh Harrier	Busard des roseaux	U				g
<i>Accipiter tachiro</i>	African Goshawk	Autour tachiro		U			c,a
<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	Black Sparrowhawk	Autour noir		R			a
<i>Urotriorchis macrourus</i>	Long-tailed Hawk	Autour à longue queue		U		GC	m
<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	Lizard Buzzard	Autour unibande	U	R			e,l
<i>Buteo auguralis</i>	Red-necked Buzzard	Buse d'Afrique		R			a
<i>Hieraetus ayresii</i>	Ayres's Hawk Eagle	Aigle d'Ayres		R			a
<i>Lophaetus occipitalis</i>	Long-crested Eagle	Aigle huppard	R	R			a
<i>Spizaetus africanus</i>	Cassin's Hawk Eagle	Aigle de Cassin		R		GC	a
<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	Crowned Eagle	Aigle couronné	U				a
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	Aigle martial	U				a
Falconidae (1)							
<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	Lanner Falcon	Faucon lanier		R			a
Phasianidae (4)							
<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	Stone Partridge	Poule de roche	C				g
<i>Francolinus lathamii</i>	Latham's Forest Francolin	Francolin de Latham		U		GC	l
<i>Francolinus ahantensis</i>	Ahanta Francolin	Francolin d'Ahanta	C	C		GC	l,e
<i>Francolinus bicalcaratus</i>	Double-spurred Francolin	Francolin à double éperon	R				g
Rallidae (1)							
<i>Sarothrura pulchra</i>	White-spotted Flufftail	Râle perlé	C	F		GC	l,r
Columbidae (8)							
<i>Treron calvus</i>	African Green Pigeon	Colombar à front nu	U	C			c
<i>Turtur brehmeri</i>	Blue-headed Wood Dove	Tourtelette demoiselle		C		GC	l
<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine Dove	Tourtelette tambourette	U	C			l
<i>Turtur afer</i>	Blue-spotted Wood Dove	Tourtelette améthystine		F			s
<i>Columba iriditorques</i>	Western Bronze-naped Pigeon	Pigeon à nuque bronzée	R	C		GC	c
<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	Lemon Dove	Pigeon à masque blanc		R			l
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Tourterelle à collier		F			s
<i>Streptopelia vinacea</i>	Vinaceous Dove	Tourterelle vineuse	R				s
Musophagidae (2)							
<i>Corythaeola cristata</i>	Great Blue Turaco	Touraco géant	R	C			c,m
<i>Tauraco persa</i>	Green Turaco	Touraco vert	C	C		GC	c,m
Cuculidae (8)							
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black Cuckoo	Coucou criard		R			s
<i>Cercococcyx mechowi</i>	Dusky Long-tailed Cuckoo	Coucou de Mechow		F		GC	m
<i>Cercococcyx olivinus</i>	Olive Long-tailed Cuckoo	Coucou olivâtre		C		GC	m
<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	African Emerald Cuckoo	Coucou foliotocol	C	C			c
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's Cuckoo	Coucou de Klaas	F	F			c
<i>Ceuthmochares aereus</i>	Yellowbill	Malcoha à bec jaune	F	F			m,l
<i>Centropus leucogaster</i>	Black-throated Coucal	Coucal à ventre blanc		F			l
<i>Centropus senegalensis</i>	Senegal Coucal	Coucal de Sénégal	U	F ^b			g,s
Tytonidae (1)							
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Effraie des clochers		R			s
Strigidae (3)							
<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Spotted Eagle Owl	Grand-duc africain	R				s
* <i>Bubo poensis</i>	Fraser's Eagle Owl	Grand-duc à aigrettes		R		GC	c,m
<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	African Wood Owl	Chouette africaine		F			m
Caprimulgidae (1)							
<i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i>	Standard-winged Nightjar	Engoulevent à balanciers	R				s

Apodidae (2)					
<i>Rhaphidura sabini</i>	Sabine's Spinetail	Martinet de Sabine		F	GC a
* <i>Neafrapus cassini</i>	Cassin's Spinetail	Martinet de Cassin		F	GC a
Trogonidae (1)					
<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Narina's Trogon	Trogon narina		U	m
Alcedinidae (6)					
<i>Halcyon badia</i>	Chocolate-backed Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur marron		U	GC m
<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	Grey-headed Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur à tête grise	R	R	e,s
<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>	Blue-breasted Kingfisher	Martin-chasseur à poitrine bleue	R	F	m,l
<i>Ceyx pictus</i>	African Pygmy Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur pygmée		U	e
<i>Alcedo leucogaster</i>	White-bellied Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur à vent blanc		R	GC l,r
<i>Alcedo quadibrachys</i>	Shining-blue Kingfisher	Martin-pêcheur azuré		R	r
Meropidae (4)					
<i>Merops muelleri</i>	Blue-headed Bee-eater	Guêpier à tête bleue		R	GC m,e
<i>Merops gularis</i>	Black Bee-eater	Guêpier noir		R	GC e
<i>Merops albicollis</i>	White-throated Bee-eater	Guêpier à gorge blanche	C	C	a,g,s
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Guêpier d'Europe		U	s
Coraciidae (1)					
<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>	Broad-billed Roller	Rolle violet		R	e
Phoeniculidae (1)					
<i>Phoeniculus bollei</i>	White-headed Wood-hoopoe	Irrisor à tête blanche		R	e
Bucerotidae (2)					
<i>Tockus fasciatus</i>	African Pied Hornbill	Calao longibande		C	GC c,e,s
<i>Ceratogymna elata</i>	Yellow-casqued Hornbill	Calao à casque jaune		F nt	GC c,e
Capitonidae (9)					
<i>Gymnobucco calvus</i>	Naked-faced Barbet	Barbican chauve	C	C	GC c,e
<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	Speckled Tinkerbird	Barbion grivelé		C	GC e
<i>Pogoniulus atroflavus</i>	Red-rumped Tinkerbird	Barbion à croupion rouge	C	C	GC c
<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	Yellow-throated Tinkerbird	Barbion à gorge jaune	U	C	GC c,m,e
<i>Pogoniulus bilineatus</i>	Yellow-rumped Tinkerbird	Barbion à croupion jaune	C	C	c,m,e
<i>Buccanodon duchailloi</i>	Yellow-spotted Barbet	Barbican à taches jaunes	R	C	GC c
<i>Tricholaema hirsuta</i>	Hairy-breasted Barbet	Barbican hérissé		C	GC c,m,e
<i>Lybius vieilloti</i>	Vieillot's Barbet	Barbican de Vieillot	U	R	s
<i>Trachylaemus purpuratus</i>	Yellow-billed Barbet	Barbican pourpré	R		GC m,l
Indicatoridae (4)					
<i>Melichneutes robustus</i>	Lyre-tailed Honeyguide	Indicateur à queue en lyre		R	GC c,e
<i>Indicator maculatus</i>	Spotted Honeyguide	Indicateur tacheté		R	GC m,l
<i>Indicator conirostris</i>	Thick-billed Honeyguide	Indicateur à gros bec	R	R	c,m
* <i>Indicator willcocksii</i>	Willcocks's Honeyguide	Indicateur de Willcocks		U	GC c,m
Picidae (5)					
<i>Campethera maculosa</i>	Little Green Woodpecker	Pic barré		U	GC m
<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	Buff-spotted Woodpecker	Pic tacheté		F	GC m,l
<i>Dendropicos gabonensis</i>	Gabon Woodpecker	Pic du Gabon	F	F	GC c,m,e
<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Cardinal Woodpecker	Pic cardinal		U	e,s
<i>Dendropicos pyrrhogaster</i>	Fire-bellied Woodpecker	Pic à ventre de feu		F	e
Eurylaimidae (1)					
* <i>Smithornis capensis</i>	African Broadbill	Eurylaime du Cap		F	l
Alaudidae (1)					
<i>Mirafra africana</i>	Singing Bush Lark	Alouette à nuque rousse		F	g
Hirundinidae (6)					
<i>Psalidoprocne nitens</i>	Square-tailed Saw-wing	Hirondelle à queue courte	R	C	GC a,e,s
<i>Psalidoprocne obscura</i>	Fanti Saw-wing	Hirondelle fanti		C	GC a,e,s
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Common Sand Martin	Hirondelle de rivage		U	a,s
<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	Lesser Striped Swallow	Hirondelle striée		R	a,s
<i>Hirundo preussi</i>	Preuss's Cliff Swallow	Hirondelle de Preuss		C	a,s
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Hirondelle rustique	C	C	a,s
Motacillidae (5)					
<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Bergeronnette printanière		U	g
<i>Motacilla clara</i>	Mountain Wagtail	Bergeronnette à longue queue		R	r
<i>Anthus similis</i>	Long-billed Pipit	Pipit à long bec		F	g
<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	Tree Pipit	Pipit des arbres		U	e,g
<i>Anthus cervinus</i>	Red-throated Pipit	Pipit à gorge rousse		C	g
Campephagidae (2)					
<i>Campephaga quisqualina</i>	Purple-throated Cuckoo-shrike	Echenilleur pourpré	C	F	c
<i>Lobotos lobatus</i>	Western Wattled Cuckoo-shrike	Echenilleur à barbillons		R VU°	GC c,m

Pycnonotidae (19)

<i>Andropadus virens</i>	Little Greenbul	Bulbul verdâtre	C	C		l,e	
<i>Andropadus gracilis</i>	Little Grey Greenbul	Bulbul gracile		C	GC	c,e	
<i>Andropadus ansorgei</i>	Ansorge's Greenbul	Bulbul d'Ansorge	R	C	GC	c,e	
<i>Andropadus curvirostris</i>	Cameroon Sombre Greenbul	Bulbul curvirostre		U	GC	l,e	
<i>Andropadus gracilirostris</i>	Slender-billed Greenbul	Bulbul à bec grêle	F	C		c,e	
<i>Andropadus latirostris</i>	Yellow-whiskered Greenbul	Bulbul à moustaches jaunes	C	C ^b		l,e	
<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	Honeyguide Greenbul	Bulbul à queue blanche	F	C	GC	c,e	
<i>Chlorocichla simplex</i>	Simple Leaflove	Bulbul modeste		C	GC	e	
<i>Thescelocichla leucopleura</i>	Swamp Palm Bulbul	Bulbul des raphias		F	GC	e,r	
<i>Pyrrhurus scandens</i>	Leaflove	Bulbul à queue rousse	C	C	GC	c,m,e	
* <i>Phyllastrephus baumanni</i>	Baumann's Greenbul	Bulbul de Baumann		R	DD	GC	e
<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>	Icterine Greenbul	Bulbul icterin	U	F	GC	m,l	
<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	Red-tailed Bristlebill	Bulbul moustac		U	GC	l	
<i>Bleda canicapillus</i>	Grey-headed Bristlebill	Bulbul fourmilier		F	GC	l	
<i>Criniger barbatus</i>	Western Bearded Greenbul	Bulbul crinon	F	C	GC	m,l	
<i>Criniger calurus</i>	Red-tailed Greenbul	Bulbul à barbe blanche	C	C	GC	m,l	
<i>Criniger olivaceus</i>	Yellow-bearded Greenbul	Bulbul à barbe jaune		R	VU ^o	GC	m
<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>	Common Bulbul	Bulbul des jardins	C	C		e,s	
<i>Nicator chloris</i>	Western Nicator	Bulbul nicator	F	F	GC	m,e	

Turdidae (14)

<i>Stiphornis erythrothorax</i>	Forest Robin	Rougegorge de forêt	F	F	GC	l
<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>	Lowland Akalat	Rougegorge merle	R	U	GC	l
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Common Nightingale	Rosignol philomèle	F	F		e,s
<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>	Grey-winged Robin Chat	Cossyphes à sourcils blancs	R	R		l
<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	Snowy-crowned Robin Chat	Cossyphes à calotte neigeuse	U			l
<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i>	White-crowned Robin Chat	Cossyphes à calotte blanche		R ^b	SG	e
<i>Alethe diademata</i>	Fire-crested Alethe	Alèthe à huppe rousse	F	U	GC	l
<i>Alethe poliocephala</i>	Brown-chested Alethe	Alèthe à poitrine brune	F	U		l
<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	White-tailed Ant Thrush	Néocossyphes à queue blanche	F	F	GC	l
<i>Stizorhina finschi</i>	Finsch's Flycatcher Thrush	Stizorhin de Finsch	F	C	GC	m,l
* <i>Cercotrichas leucosticta</i>	Forest Scrub Robin	Agrobate du Ghana		R	GC	l
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	Common Stonechat	Tarier pâtre	F			g
<i>Saxicola rubetra</i>	Whinchat	Tarier des prés	C	F		g,s
<i>Turdus pelios</i>	African Thrush	Merle africain	U	U		e

Sylviidae (27)

<i>Bathmocercus cerviniventris</i>	Black-headed Rufous Warbler	Bathmocerque à capuchon		F	nt ^o	GC	e,r
<i>Melocichla mentalis</i>	African Moustached Warbler	Mélocichle à moustaches	F	U		g,s	
<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	European Reed Warbler	Rousserolle effarvatte	R			e,g	
<i>Hippolais polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	Hypolaïs polyglotte	R	U		e,s	
<i>Cisticola erythropus</i>	Red-faced Cisticola	Cisticole à face rousse	U	U		g,s	
<i>Cisticola cantans</i>	Singing Cisticola	Cisticole chanteuse	R	U		g,s	
<i>Cisticola lateralis</i>	Whistling Cisticola	Cisticole siffleuse		F		s	
<i>Cisticola natalensis</i>	Croaking Cisticola	Cisticole striée	R			g	
<i>Cisticola brachypterus</i>	Short-winged Cisticola	Cisticole à ailes courtes	F			g	
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	Prinia modeste	C	C		e,g,s	
<i>Schistolais leontica</i>	Sierra Leone Prinia	Prinia de Sierra Leone	F		VU ^o	GC	e
<i>Apalis nigriceps</i>	Black-capped Apalis	Apalis à calotte noire	C	C		GC	c
<i>Apalis sharpii</i>	Sharpe's Apalis	Apalis de Sharpe	C	C	°	GC	c
<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	Grey-backed Cameroptera	Camaroptère à tête grise	F	F		e	
<i>Camaroptera supercilii</i>	Yellow-browed Cameroptera	Camaroptère à sourcils jaunes		U		GC	e
<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	Olive-green Cameroptera	Camaroptère à dos vert	C	C		GC	l
<i>Macrosphenus kempii</i>	Kemp's Longbill	Nasique de Kemp	U			GC	e
<i>Macrosphenus concolor</i>	Grey Longbill	Nasique grise	C	F		GC	m,l
<i>Eremomela badiceps</i>	Rufous-crowned Erememela	Érémomèle à tête brune	C ^b	C		GC	c
<i>Sylvietta virens</i>	Green Crombec	Crombec vert		F		GC	e
<i>Sylvietta denti</i>	Lemon-bellied Crombec	Crombec à gorge tachetée	C	C		GC	c,m
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Pouillot fitis	C	F			c,e,s
<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>	Wood Warbler	Pouillot siffleur		F			c,e
<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Fauvette des jardins	R	R			e,s
<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Fauvette à tête noire	U	R			e,s
<i>Hylia prasina</i>	Violet-backed Hylia	Hylite à dos violet		U		GC	c
<i>Hylia prasina</i>	Green Hylia	Hylia verte	C	C		GC	m,l,e

Muscicapidae (5)

<i>Fraseria ocreata</i>	Fraser's Forest Flycatcher	Gobemouche forestier		R		GC	c
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<i>Fraseria cinerascens</i>	White-browed Forest Flycatcher	Gobemouche à sourcils blancs		R	GC	e,r
<i>Muscicapa epulata</i>	Little Grey Flycatcher	Gobemouche cendré		R	GC	e
<i>Muscicapa ussheri</i>	Ussher's Flycatcher	Gobemouche d'Ussher	F	U	GC	c,e
<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	Pied Flycatcher	Gobemouche noir	C	F		e,s
Monarchidae (4)						
<i>Erythrocerus mccallii</i>	Chestnut-capped Flycatcher	Erythrocerque à tête rousse	R	F	GC	c,m
<i>Elminia nigromitrata</i>	Dusky Crested Flycatcher	Tchitrec à tête noire	F	C	GC	l
<i>Trochocercus nitens</i>	Blue-headed Crested Flycatcher	Tchitrec noir		C	GC	l
<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	Red-bellied Paradise Flycatcher	Tchitrec à ventre roux	F	C ^b	GC	m,l
Platysteiridae (6)						
<i>Megabyas flammulatus</i>	Shrike Flycatcher	Bias écorcheur	F	F	GC	c
<i>Bias musicus</i>	Black-and-white Flycatcher	Bias musicien		U		c,e
<i>Dyaphorophya castanea</i>	Chestnut Wattle-eye	Pirit châtain	R	U	GC	m,l
<i>Dyaphorophya blissetti</i>	Red-cheeked Wattle-eye	Pirit de Blisset	R	F	GC	m,l
<i>Dyaphorophya concreta</i>	Yellow-bellied Wattle-eye	Pirit à ventre doré	R	F		l
<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	Common Wattle-eye	Pirit à collier	C			l,e
Timaliidae (6)						
<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	Pale-breasted Illadopsis	Akalat à poitrine blanche		F		l
<i>Illadopsis fulvescens</i>	Brown Illadopsis	Akalat brun	R	R	GC	l
<i>Illadopsis cleaveri</i>	Blackcap Illadopsis	Akalat à tête noire		F	GC	l
<i>Illadopsis rufescens</i>	Rufous-winged Illadopsis	Akalat à ailes rousses	R	F	nt ^o GC	l
<i>Illadopsis puveli</i>	Puvel's Illadopsis	Akalat de Puvel	C	U	GC	l
<i>Phyllanthus atripennis</i>	Capuchin Babbler	Phyllanthe à gorge blanche	U		GC	m,l
Paridae (1)						
<i>Parus funereus</i>	Dusky Tit	Mésange enfumée		R	GC	c
Remizidae (1)						
<i>Pholidornis rushiae</i>	Tit-hylia	Mésangette rayée		R	GC	c,m
Nectariniidae (12)						
<i>Anthreptes rectirostris</i>	Green Sunbird	Souimanga à bec droit		C	GC	c,m
<i>Cyanomitra verticalis</i>	Green-headed Sunbird	Souimanga à tête verte	R			e
<i>Cyanomitra cyanolaema</i>	Blue-throated Brown Sunbird	Souimanga à gorge bleue	F	C	GC	c
<i>Cyanomitra obscura</i>	Western Olive Sunbird	Souimanga olivâtre de l'Ouest	C	C ^b		m,l
<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	Scarlet-chested Sunbird	Souimanga à poitrine rouge	F	U		e
<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>	Collared Sunbird	Souimanga à collier		C		e
<i>Hedydipna platura</i>	Pygmy Sunbird	Souimanga pygmée	R			e
<i>Cinnyris chloropygius</i>	Olive-bellied Sunbird	Souimanga à ventre olive		C		e
<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	Variable Sunbird	Souimanga à ventre jaune	C	U		e,s
<i>Cinnyris johannae</i>	Johanna's Sunbird	Souimanga de Johanna		R	GC	c,e
<i>Cinnyris superbus</i>	Superb Sunbird	Souimanga superbe		U	GC	c,e
<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	Copper Sunbird	Souimanga cuivré	F ^b			e
Zosteropidae (1)						
<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	Yellow White-eye	Zostérops jaune	F	C		e,s
Malaconotidae (5)						
<i>Malaconotus cruentus</i>	Fiery-breasted Bush-shrike	Gladiateur ensanglanté		U	GC	m
<i>Malaconotus multicolor</i>	Many-coloured Bush-shrike	Gladiateur multicolore	C	F		c,m
<i>Tchagra australis</i>	Brown-crowned Tchagra	Tchagra à tête brune		U		e
<i>Dryoscopus gambensis</i>	Northern Puffback	Cubla de Gambie	U			c,m
<i>Laniarius aethiopicus</i>	Tropical Boubou	Gonolek d'Abyssinie	R			e
Oriolidae (2)						
<i>Oriolus nigripennis</i>	Black-winged Oriole	Loriot à ailes noires		U	GC	c
<i>Oriolus brachyrhynchus</i>	Western Black-headed Oriole	Loriot à tête noire	C	C	GC	c
Dicruridae (3)						
<i>Dicrurus ludwigii</i>	Square-tailed Drongo	Drongo de Ludwig	C	C		m
<i>Dicrurus atripennis</i>	Shining Drongo	Drongo de forêt		R	GC	m,l
<i>Dicrurus modestus</i>	Velvet-mantled Drongo	Drongo modeste		U		c,e
Sturnidae (4)						
<i>Onychognathus fulgidus</i>	Forest Chestnut-winged Starling	Rufipenne de forêt		U	GC	c
<i>Lamprotonis chloropterus</i>	Lesser Blue-eared Starling	Choucador de Swainson	R	R		s
<i>Lamprotonis iris</i>	Emerald Starling	Choucador iris	R	R	DD SG	s
<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	Violet-backed Starling	Spréo améthyste		U		s
Passeridae (1)						
<i>Petronia dentata</i>	Bush Petronia	Petit Moineau	R		SG	s
Ploceidae (11)						
<i>Ploceus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Weaver	Tisserin à cou noir		F		e
<i>Ploceus nigerrimus</i>	Viellot's Black Weaver	Tisserin noir		R	GC	e

<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	Village Weaver	Tisserin gendarme		C		e,s
<i>Ploceus preussi</i>	Preuss's Golden-backed Weaver	Tisserin de Preuss	R		GC	c
<i>Pachyphantes superciliosus</i>	Compact Weaver	Tisserin gros-bec		R ^b		s
<i>Malimbus nitens</i>	Blue-billed Malimbe	Malimbe à bec bleu		F	GC	m,l,e
<i>Malimbus malimbicus</i>	Crested Malimbe	Malimbe huppé	F	U	GC	m
<i>Malimbus scutatus</i>	Red-vented Malimbe	Malimbe à queue rouge		F	GC	c,e
<i>Quelea erythrops</i>	Red-headed Quelea	Travailleur à tête rouge		R		s
<i>Euplectes hordeaceus</i>	Black-winged Red Bishop	Euplecte monseigneur		F		s
<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	Red-collared Widowbird	Euplecte veuve-noire	U	F		g,s
Estrilididae (11)						
<i>Nigrita canicapillus</i>	Grey-crowned Negrofinch	Nigrette à calotte grise	C	C		c
<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>	Chestnut-breasted Negrofinch	Nigrette à ventre roux		F	GC	c
<i>Nigrita fusconotus</i>	White-breasted Negrofinch	Nigrette à ventre blanc		R	GC	c
<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>	Western Bluebill	Sénégalé sanguin	R	C	GC	e
<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	Green Twinspot	Sénégalé vert	R	R		e
<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	Dybowskii's Twinspot	Sénégalé à ventre noir	U		SG	e,g
<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	Blue-billed Firefinch	Amarante flambé	U	F		g,s
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	Orange-cheeked Waxbill	Astrild à joues oranges	F	U		g,s
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Astrild ondulé	U	U ^b		g,s
<i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	Bronze Mannikin	Capucin nonnette	R	R		g,s
<i>Spermestes bicolor</i>	Black-and-white Mannikin	Capucin bicolore		F ^b		e
Viduidae (1)						
* <i>Vidua camerunensis</i>	Cameroon Indigobird	Combassou du Cameroun	R	R		e,g,s
Fringillidae (1)						
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Yellow-fronted Canary	Serin de Mozambique	C			e,g
Emberizidae (2)						
<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	Bruant ortolan	R			g
<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	Cinnamon-breasted Rock Bunting	Bruant cannelle	C			g
Species total / Total espèces: 233			131	198		

* = species recorded in Guinea for the first time during this study / espèce observée en Guinée pour la première fois pendant cette étude (7)

Abundance in highland and lowland sites / Abondance dans les sites de haute et de basse altitude :

C = Common: encountered daily, either singly or in significant numbers / Commune: observée quotidiennement, seule ou en nombre conséquent

F = Fairly common: encountered on most days / Assez commune: observée presque chaque jour

U = Uncommon: irregularly encountered and not on the majority of days / Peu commune: observée irrégulièrement et pas tous les jours

R = Rare: rarely encountered, one or two records of single individuals / Rare: rarement observée, une ou deux observations d'individus solitaires

^b = Evidence of breeding observed / preuve de reproduction observée

Status

Threat status / Statut de conservation (BirdLife International 2000):

VU = Vulnerable: species facing a high risk of extinction in the medium-term future

Vulnérable: espèce confrontée à un risque d'extinction élevé à moyen terme

nt = Near Threatened: species coming very close to qualifying as Vulnerable

Quasi-menacée: espèce se rapprochant de celles de la catégorie Vulnérable

DD = Data Deficient: species for which there is inadequate information to make an assessment of its risk of extinction / Insuffisamment

documentée: espèce pour laquelle l'on ne dispose pas de suffisamment d'informations pour évaluer son risque d'extinction

Restricted-range species (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998):

^o = Endemic to the Upper Guinea forest block / endémique au bloc forestier de Haute Guinée

Biome (Fishpool & Evans 2001) :

GC = Restricted to Guinea-Congo Forests biome (104 species) / confinée au biome des forêts guinéo-congolaises (104 espèces)

SG = Restricted to Sudan-Guinea Savanna biome (4 species) / confinée au biome de la savane soudano-guinéenne (4 espèces)

Habitat :

c = forest canopy / canopée

m = mid forest storey / strate moyenne de la forêt

l = lower forest storey and ground / strate inférieure de la forêt et sol

e = forest edge / lisière

r = rivers, streams and ponds / cours d'eau et mares

a = aerial and flying overhead / dans les airs et survolant le site

g = highland grassland / prairies de haute altitude

s = lowland savanna / savane de plaine

Appendix 2. Birds trapped in mist-nets

Annexe 2. Oiseaux capturés dans des filets japonais

	Highland	Lowland
1	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	1
2	<i>Aplopepia larvata</i>	1
3	<i>Halcyon malimbica</i>	1
4	<i>Alcedo leucogaster</i>	2
5	<i>Merops muelleri</i>	1
6	<i>Pogoniulus scolopaceus</i>	2
7	<i>Pogoniulus subsulphureus</i>	2
8	<i>Campethera nivosa</i>	1
9	<i>Motacilla clara</i>	2
10	<i>Andropadus virens</i>	1
11	<i>Andropadus latirostris</i>	41
12	<i>Baeopogon indicator</i>	1
13	<i>Chlorocichla simplex</i>	1
14	<i>Phyllastrephus icterinus</i>	2
15	<i>Bleda syndactylus</i>	2
16	<i>Bleda canicapillus</i>	4
17	<i>Criniger barbatus</i>	8
18	<i>Criniger calurus</i>	1
19	<i>Stiphornis erythrothorax</i>	3
20	<i>Sheppardia cyornithopsis</i>	1
21	<i>Cossypha polioptera</i>	1
22	<i>Cossypha niveicapilla</i>	1
23	<i>Cossypha albicapilla</i>	1
24	<i>Alethe diademata</i>	1
25	<i>Alethe poliocephala</i>	3
26	<i>Neocossyphus poensis</i>	1
27	<i>Cercotrichas leucosticta</i>	2
28	<i>Bathmocercus cerviniventris</i>	1
29	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	1
30	<i>Schistolais leontica</i>	2
31	<i>Camaroptera brachyura</i>	3
32	<i>Camaroptera chloronota</i>	4
33	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	7
34	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	1
35	<i>Hylia prasina</i>	3
36	<i>Ficedula hypoleuca</i>	1
37	<i>Elminia nigromitrata</i>	4
38	<i>Terpsiphone rufiventer</i>	1
39	<i>Dyaphorophya blissetti</i>	5
40	<i>Dyaphorophya concreta</i>	1
41	<i>Platysteira cyanea</i>	2
42	<i>Illadopsis rufipennis</i>	3
43	<i>Illadopsis puveli</i>	6
44	<i>Cyanomitra obscura</i>	2
45	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>	7
46	<i>Cinnyris venustus</i>	1
47	<i>Cinnyris cupreus</i>	2
48	<i>Zosterops senegalensis</i>	1
49	<i>Dicrurus atripennis</i>	1
50	<i>Malimbus nitens</i>	4
51	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	2
52	<i>Nigrita bicolor</i>	2
53	<i>Spermophaga haematina</i>	5
54	<i>Mandingoa nitidula</i>	1
55	<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	1
56	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	3
	Totals	43
		138